



# Porter Henderson Library

## *Library Newsletter*



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### **Word from the Director** ..... Maurice Fortin, Library Director

As the semester winds down, I hope all is progressing for a successful conclusion to studies, research projects, and classes. So far, Library staff members reported only a few sightings of panicked students frantic to complete assignments and papers. The Library's online services continue to receive record usage each week. For a pleasant change, more students are returning to the Library to find a quiet place to study. Library staff members report increasing number of users every day of the week. The schedule for the end of semester and holiday hours, including extended hours for finals, can be found on page 9.

Hopefully, you were able to come by the Library and the West Texas Collection (WTC) to view one of the excellent displays assembled this semester. The ASU community is fortunate to have such talented individuals working on these informative displays. The newest display in the Porter Henderson Library for the remainder of the fall semester is designed as an accompaniment to an article in this issue of the *Newsletter* on grants, scholarships, and other financial aid resources. The display will include books from within the Library's collections and information from various online resources. (See page 2.) Mark Allan and Janetta Paschal have worked together on the article and the display. The WTC's next display, on sheep shearing, will be available during the spring semester. See a future issue for further details.

I would like to provide details on a reassignment in the Library. Beginning November 1, 2005, Antonella Ward will assume a new position, Multimedia Support Librarian. In this position, she will assume supervision of the Media Collection (including collection development) and the library assistant position in Media. She will retain her present duties of overseeing the Library's automation system, maintaining the Library's web page and electronic resource collections, Reference Desk duties, and the Curriculum Collection. In her new position, she will report to Angela Skaggs, Head of Access Services. In time, she will move her office down to the Media Collection area. Her duties involving distance learning support will revert back to Mark Allan as Head of Reference Services. When you have a moment, please stop by her office and congratulate her on her new assignment. The currently vacant media librarian position will become a Library Assistant II position entitled "Late Night Supervisor." As the title implies, I hope to keep the library open later hours beginning with the 2006 Spring Semester. Once an individual is hired and trained for this position, please watch for an announcement concerning a change in Library hours.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Newsletter*, you will learn more about the West Texas Collection and the Library's Catalog Unit, Emerald Fulltext online journals, and the 2002 Economic Census. Alex Cano, University Archivist, repeats his invitation for copies of faculty writings for the University Archive. This issue also includes some tidbits of information, those types of things you come across during the course of your day that others might find interesting. These include a bibliography on Samuel A. Alito, the newest Supreme Court nominee, NetLibrary's November eBook of the Month, and an article on the 9/11 Commission's final report. Finally, in honor of Veterans Day, we end the *Newsletter* with revised data on our nation's veterans.

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## Money, Money, Money! ... For Students AND Faculty

... Money, money, money makes the world go 'round.  
 (Money, money, money, money, money, money, money, money, moneeeeeey!)  
*Monty Python's "Money Song"*  
*Lyrics: Eric Idle & John Gould*

Your money tree died this summer.  
 Your personal "First Bank of Dad" is now closed.  
 The leprechauns have hidden their gold too well.  
 You just missed finding the pot o' gold at the end of the rainbow.  
 Your ship sank just as it left port.  
 You did not win the \$340 million Powerball lottery last month, or any lottery for that matter.  
 Dollars are not stretching as far now as they did a few months ago.

In other words, you are running low on money for school or don't have funds for that academic project.

The Library and other ASU Departments can help!

No, the Library is not giving away money, but we do have a variety of information resources that you can utilize to find out about organizations that are and how to apply for funds. Many of the print titles listed below (as well as some not listed) will be on display in the Library's display cases through January. For this period of time, the titles can be checked out for *in-library* use for two hours. After January 31, the items will be returned to their normal location in either the Reference Collection or the Circulating Collection. (Some of the newer titles can even be "searched inside" on Amazon.com.)



Students and faculty should also note the expertise and resources available from the Department of Financial Aid and the Department of Institutional Research & Assessment, respectively.

With these and other resources to help in your search for funding sources, you may soon be able to celebrate.

### Selected Print Materials – Scholarships & Grants

Blackburn, T. (2003). *Getting science grants: effective strategies for funding success*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Cassidy, D. J. (Ed.). (2004). *The scholarship book: the complete guide to private-sector scholarships, fellowships, grants and loans for the undergraduate* (11th ed.). New York: Prentice Hall Press.

*Directory of financial aids for women*. Santa Barbara, CA: Reference Service Press, 2005-2007.

*Financial aid for African Americans*. El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press, 2003-2005.

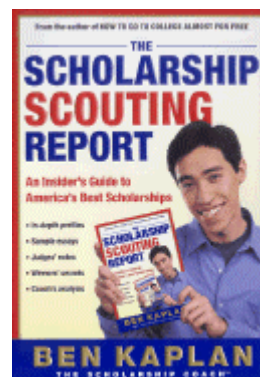
*Financial aid for Hispanic Americans*. El Dorado Hills, CA: Reference Service Press, 2003-2005.

*Grants register*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

Hall, M. S. & Howlett, S. (2003). *Getting funded: the complete guide to writing grant proposals* (4th ed.). Portland: Continuing Education Press, Extended Studies, Portland State University.

Henson, K. (2004). *Grant writing in higher education: a step-by-step guide*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Kaplan, B. R. (2003). *The scholarship scouting report: an insider's guide to America's best scholarships*. New York: HarperResource.



Karsh, E. & Fox, A. S. (2003). *The only grant-writing book you'll ever need*. New York: Carroll & Graf.

Miner, J. T. & Miner, L. E. (2005). *Models of proposal planning & writing*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

*Scholarships, grants & prizes*. Lawrenceville, N.J.: Thomson/Peterson's, 2006.

### Subjects to Use in RamCat to Find Additional Resources

[Use the "Guided Keyword Search" in RamCat. Type in one of the following phrases, choose "as a phrase" and then "Subject" (in the "Find Results Using" box).]

Grants-in-aid

Proposal writing for grants

Research grants

Scholarships

Student aid

(The subdivision "Scholarships, fellowships, etc." is used with subjects such as "Hispanic American college students—Scholarships, fellowships, etc." and "Women—Scholarships, fellowships, etc." This phrase can also be used in a "Guided Keyword Search.")

### Proprietary Online Resources

The following proprietary databases are made available courtesy of ASU's Department of Institutional Research & Assessment. *These resources are available ONLY to ASU students and faculty, and only after inquiring at the Library Reference Desk and presenting a valid ASU OneCard.*



*BIG Online America* - <http://www.bigdatabase.com/>

*BIG Online* provides instant access to over 30,000 funding sources and is "the only searchable, North American database of online corporate, foundation, and government grant making information. This unique service also supports users through the provision of detailed grant writing resources and electronic tools."

*FoundationSearch America* - <http://www.foundationsearch.com/>

"Released in September of 2002, FoundationSearch is a fully searchable, online database containing the tax returns (Form 990PF & T3010's) of every registered private foundation in the United States and Canada. Designed for the serious prospect researcher, FoundationSearch is the only fundraising product of its kind on the market today." It includes a powerful database driven tool for identifying funding sources and analyzing their historical giving trends. This includes locating grants by type, value, year, recipient, donor and other criteria.

### Selected Useful Web Sites

ASU's Student Financial Aid Home Page: [http://www.angelo.edu/services/financial\\_aid/index.htm](http://www.angelo.edu/services/financial_aid/index.htm)

ASU's Institutional Planning and Effectiveness Home Page:  
[http://www.angelo.edu/publications/institutional\\_effectiveness/index.htm](http://www.angelo.edu/publications/institutional_effectiveness/index.htm)

*Chronicle of Higher Education* "Grants & Fellowships" page (see "Online Resources" on the Library tab in RamPort): <http://chronicle.com/free/grants/grants.htm>

The "Online Resources" section of this page includes links to the web sites of many governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide grant opportunities. These include the National Endowment for the Arts, American Council for Learned Societies, American Association of University Women, and Smithsonian Fellowships.

Grants.gov: <http://grants.gov/>

Grants.gov allows organizations to find and apply online for competitive grant opportunities from all Federal grant-making agencies. Grants.gov is *the* single access point for over 1,000 grant programs offered by the 26 Federal grant-making agencies. Users can search for grant opportunities using keywords or browse by categories; "Education" is one of the categories.

Student Aid on the Web (Federal Student Aid: "Funding" tab) (U.S. Dept. of Education):

<http://studentaid.ed.gov/PORTALSWebApp/students/english/funding.jsp?tab=funding>

"The Department's Federal Student Aid (FSA) programs are the largest source of student aid in America. If you're interested in financial aid for college or a career school, you've come to the right place. These programs provide more than \$60 billion a year in grants, loans, and work-study assistance. ... U.S. Department of Education student aid is the largest but not the only source. You can find out here about other sources of federal aid and about scholarships."

Students.gov: <http://www.students.gov/>

Students.gov is "your comprehensive information portal providing answers to your questions on education, career, government and more." The "Pay for Your Education" section includes links to general information about the major federal student aid programs and other federal, state, and private sources of aid.



Money, money, money  
Must be funny  
In the rich man's world  
Money, money, money  
Always sunny  
In the rich man's world  
Aha-ahaaa  
All the things I could do  
If I had a little money  
It's a rich man's world

*Abba, "Money, Money, Money"*



Money money money money, money  
Some people got to have it  
Some people really need it  
Listen to me y'all, do things, do things, do bad things with it  
You wanna do things, do things, do things, good things with it  
Talk about cash money, money  
Talk about cash money - dollar bills, yall.

*The Apprentice Theme Song – "For the Love of Money"  
Music & lyrics by the O'Jays*

... Money, money, money, money, money - MONEY!  
Money, money, money, money, money - MONEY!

Money, money, money, money, money, money, money, money, money  
Money, money, money, money, money, money, money, money, money

... Wait a minute! Wait a minute!

... It's only money.

*"Money,"  
Lyrics by Jon Anderson; Music by Vangelis*

## Counting American Businesses: The 2002 Economic Census

**Question 1:** What resource answers the question: Which makes more money in a bookstore, books or coffee?

**Question 2:** What has been called "indispensable to understanding America's economy" by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan?

**Question 3:** What "assures the accuracy of the statistics we rely on for sound economic policy and for successful business planning?" (also Mr. Greenspan)

**Question 4:** What resource can help a business gain a competitive advantage – help to gauge the competition, to calculate market share, or to develop a business plan?

**Question 5:** What resource covers nearly every industry; includes Puerto Rico, Washington DC, and other territories down to the county level; is published in print, CD-ROM, online, and in *American Fact Finder* ... and is the most overlooked business source in the library?

**Answer to all of the above:** The Economic Census



The economic census dates back to the nation's third census in 1810, when the census of population included questions on manufacturing. Since 1954 it has been conducted at five-year intervals. The economic census produces widely used business statistics and is the primary benchmark for measuring 96 percent of the gross domestic product.

Commerce Secretary Don Evans said, "The economic census is more important than ever. The participation of business is an act of corporate good citizenship and is critical to understanding the factors that underpin our ongoing economic recovery."

In December 2002, firms in more than 1,000 industries were asked to report information that will be kept confidential about their operations, including the number of employees, the annual payroll, and the value of goods and services provided during calendar year 2002.

Data covering calendar year 2002 were collected and processed during 2003, and the first data reports were released in early 2004. Ultimately, the economic census will yield more than 1,600 reports and data products for states, counties, places and some ZIP code areas. All 651 reports from the "Industry Series" are complete and available, as are the 883 reports from the "Geographic Series." (Most state reports include metro area, county and city data.) Eleven of the 57 "Subject Series" reports are available.

The 2002 Economic Census features many "firsts," including:

- Businesses reported electronically via the Internet;
- E-commerce was measured for all industries;
- Information is provided on business supply-chain functions;
- Businesses with "leased employees" (those who contract their personnel function) are included;
- Data is shown for more than 85 additional service industries by North American Product Classification System codes;
- There is direct comparability with North American Industry Classification System sectors in the 1997 Economic Census; and
- There is expanded information on purchased services and customer classes.

In addition to the Federal Reserve and other federal agencies, state and local officials use economic census data to design programs that promote business development. The private sector uses the data for activities such as developing business plans, calculating market share, and evaluating new business opportunities. The Census Bureau has a page on their "2002 Economic Census" site, "How People Use the Data," that gives some examples of how businesses use the data to gain competitive advantage (business to business, site location, design sales territories and set sales quotas, enhance business opportunity presentations to banks or venture capitalists, and evaluate new business opportunities) and how the Economic Census information drives decisionmaking (maintain local tax base, assist local businesses, research, public policy and statistics, and disaster response). The main Economic Census web site is at <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>. "How People Use the Data" can be accessed from a link at the bottom of the page under "Other information for data users." The information on this page is available in HTML and PDF formats.



A new addition to the 2002 Economic Census web site is a "Quicksheet" on accessing economic census data. It is also accessible from a link under "Other information for data users" and is available in PDF format and as a PowerPoint presentation.

During the summer of 2005 the Census Bureau conducted 44 conferences and hands-on workshops for data users on the 2002 Economic Census. That series is now complete, but the training materials used are available for self-study at <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide/ec02conf.htm>. Users can download the slides or view the narratives for incorporation into their own presentations. Handouts available from this site include exercises on retrieving information from the census web site as well as the answer sheet for the exercises.

These reports are *not* being distributed in paper to depository libraries. All of the data from the 2002 Economic Census will be released on DVD-ROM. The Library has received the first disc, issued in April 2005. This disc can be found in the small, tabletop CD cabinet near the Reference Desk, under the call number "C 3.277:V1-E-02-NAIA-17-US 1." Each subsequent disc will supersede the previously released one. (More information on the 2002 Economic Census on DVD-ROM can be found online at <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide/g02dvd.htm>.)

If you would like to use Economic Census data in your classes, but are not sure how or where to start, contact Mark Allan ([Mark.Allan@angelo.edu](mailto:Mark.Allan@angelo.edu)) or Janetta Paschal ([Janetta.Paschal@angelo.edu](mailto:Janetta.Paschal@angelo.edu)) to discuss your needs.

### Faculty Writings and the University Archive

The invitation from Alex Cano, University Archivist, to faculty requesting copies of their writings – scholarly, creative, or otherwise – for preservation as part of ASU's history is always open. Current holdings include dissertations, monographs, articles, novels, plays, and other publications by professors, past and present. Alex would like to augment those resources considerably in an effort to chronicle Angelo State's vibrant intellectual community.

The UA accepts published and manuscript materials. Donations will be cataloged and listed on both RamCat and WorldCat, thereby increasing their availability to the wider network of students and researchers. Interested parties may send contributions via campus mail to Alex at the West Texas Collection or write him at [Alexander.Cano@angelo.edu](mailto:Alexander.Cano@angelo.edu).

### Did You Know About ... The West Texas Collection?

The West Texas Collection is a great place to visit! The Collection, an integral part of the Porter Henderson Library, is located on the second floor of the University Center and houses Angelo State University's special collections, including manuscript materials, rare books, local newspapers on microform, photographs, and the university archive. The WTC has about three displays per year. Our current display is a wonderful collection of photos and information about the history of aviation in West Texas. We are planning a display on sheep shearing and the wool industry in the Concho Valley for the spring semester.

Although the WTC focuses on San Angelo and the larger region of West Texas, we often receive collections with varied historical relevance. One example of this is the Swaim Collection. Judge Emsey Swaim collected the history of Concho County and the surrounding areas, but his primary focus was the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Swaim was convinced that John Wilkes Booth was not fatally wounded in a Virginia barn but was whisked away to Mexico by the Knights of the Golden Circle. According to Swaim, Booth later moved to Texas, teaching school in Eden before moving to Glen Rose and Granbury! He claimed that Booth's body was mummified and traded by collectors! Who says history is dull?

The WTC has many fascinating collections suitable for use in a variety of classes. We support the curriculum of Angelo State by actively seeking collections pertaining to the history, culture, and literature of the American Southwest, with emphasis on West Texas. We have material on agriculture, local history, geology, archaeology, Pancho Villa, the U.S. Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and many more topics too numerous to list. Please call (942-2164) or come by if you are interested in a particular topic or would just like to know more about the WTC.

The West Texas Collection began in 1974 through the efforts of an ASU history professor, Dr. Escal Duke. At that time the Collection was established as part of the Regional Historical Records Depository (RHRD) in conjunction with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. As part of the RHRD program, the Collection can store county records from twenty-two counties in West Texas. We currently house records from five counties: Coke, Nolan, Runnels, Taylor, and Tom Green. Most of our records are from Tom Green County.

The WTC moved from the second floor of the Library to the remodeled Houston H. Harte University Center in 2000. That same year we established the University Archive in an effort to collect and preserve the history of Angelo State University. Please let us know if you have material that you no longer use relating to your department or to the history of the University in general. We are interested in adding it to our collection. Personal stories highlighting the material are also welcome.


## Did You Know About ... The Catalog Unit?

No, the Library's Catalog Unit does not accept merchandise orders from a "catalog," nor does it provide copies of the university's "catalog" to prospective students. The Catalog Unit is responsible for creating the records in the Library's online catalog – RamCat – for the materials added to the collections in the second floor stacks, the Juvenile Collection, the Reference Room, the West Texas Collection, and the Media collection.

Library materials come to the Catalog Unit from Acquisitions. The staff members in Acquisitions place an entry in RamCat for each item ordered, or for each gift item donated to the Library. When the item arrives, it is checked in and sent to the Catalog Unit to process. If the bibliographic record used in RamCat by Acquisitions personnel is valid, the item is added to the library database and sent to the processing area to be labeled and stamped and sent on to Circulation for shelving. If the record needs to be modified, or another one used instead, the record is updated or replaced before the item is added to RamCat and processed.

But where does the Porter Henderson Library get its cataloging records and how does that impact library users? The records used come from an international database of bibliographic records that is located at OCLC, in Dublin, Ohio. The OCLC database – WorldCat – now contains over 62 million records and continues to add one to two million new records (or more) each year. Over 53,548 libraries in 96 countries and territories around the world are members of OCLC and contribute records to the database, including the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The Library of Congress establishes the standards for cataloging which are used by OCLC and by most university libraries.

The records in WorldCat are bibliographic records for titles spanning thousands of years and nearly every form of human expression. Records exist for everything from stone tablets to electronic books, wax recordings to MP3s, CDs, DVDs, videorecordings, and Web sites. The integrity of the database is maintained by input from cataloging members, OCLC standards, and quality control. The Porter Henderson Library is a participating member of this worldwide cataloging and bibliographic cooperative.

The Cataloging staff adds our holdings symbol (ANG) to the "master" bibliographic records we use in OCLC for items the Library owns. This addition lets other libraries know we have a copy and facilitates Interlibrary Loan (ILL) activities between participating libraries. Meanwhile, in the FirstSearch databases in "Online Resources" (such as WorldCat, ArticleFirst, and Education Abstracts) if our holding symbol is attached to a record you will see the icon  **ANGELO STATE UNIV LIBR** on the list of records, and "FirstSearch indicates your institution owns the item" on the record itself. (Just remember to check *RamCat* to see if the Library has *specific issues* of journal titles.)

If an item to be added to RamCat has no existing record in WorldCat, an original bibliographic record is created by the Catalog Librarian and added to that database. All original cataloging is expected to follow OCLC standards, which include the current cataloging rules, and Library of Congress rules and standards. After the record is added to WorldCat, any member library can add its holdings to the master record if it has a copy of the item, and use the catalog record in its own library database.

The Catalog Unit is also responsible for withdrawing books and other items that have been updated, revised, or otherwise identified for withdrawal from the Collection by the Collection Development Team. In these cases, staff members must delete the Library's holding symbol from WorldCat, mark the items withdrawn in RamCat, and suppress the bibliographic records in RamCat so library users will be saved from fruitless searches looking for items on the shelves that have been removed from the Collection.

So, every time you use RamCat, or see  **ANGELO STATE UNIV LIBR** in a FirstSearch database list of records, thank the Library staff members who do the cataloging for their efforts in aiding your research.



## Emerald Fulltext Online

On October 24 the Library began providing full text access to 120 journals available through the Emerald Fulltext service, part of Emerald Insight. Emerald Fulltext is a collection of over 42,000 articles from over 100 of the most prestigious management journals, complete with full text archives dating back to 1994 and abstracts back to 1989.

The service provides access to the latest research and global thinking via the Internet. This database covers all major management disciplines from marketing, human resources management, library and information management and quality to operations management and more. Key titles in the collection include:

- *European Journal of Marketing*
- *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*
- *Library Management*
- *Management Decision*
- *Personnel Review*
- *The TQM Magazine*

Emerald Fulltext is available from "Online Resources" on the Library tab in RamPort, under the subject "Business & Economics" and on the alphabetical list. The separate journal titles are also found in "Fulltext Periodicals" on the same RamPort tab. You may browse the full list of titles available in Emerald Fulltext at [http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ac\\_browse.do?hdAction=link\\_browse\\_title&currentChar=A](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/Insight/ac_browse.do?hdAction=link_browse_title&currentChar=A)



## Law Library Reading Room

### Supreme Court Nominee, Samuel A. Alito, Jr.



For those of you following the latest Supreme Court nominee confirmation process, the Law Library of Congress Public Services Division is pleased to announce the following new resource: Samuel A. Alito Nomination Collection (<http://www.loc.gov/rr/law/alito.html>)

This web page is a bibliography of resources and includes a PDF excerpt of Judge Alito's 1990 confirmation hearing (Senate Hearing 101-651, Part 5): *Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments: Hearings on Confirmation Hearings on Appointments to the Federal Judiciary, Part 5*. (100th Cong., 2d Sess. March 1, 7, 22, April 4 and 5, 1990. Washington: U.S. GPO, 1991).

The Library should have in the US Documents microfiche collection those Congressional hearings listed in this bibliography that are not available online. There should also be access to many of the law journal and law review articles and court cases through Lexis-Nexis in "Online Resources." The Library also has *West's Federal Reporter*, 3<sup>rd</sup> series, available through v.317 (2003) in print in the Reference Collection at KF105 .F432. Ask a Reference Librarian for assistance in locating these materials in this Library.

Additional web sites and resources appear at the end of the bibliography, including links to web pages created by the University of Michigan Law Library, the Villanova University School of Law, and the Yale Law Library.

The Law Library of Congress also has a "Supreme Court Nominations" web page that includes links to the Alito bibliography referenced above, as well as links to similar pages on Harriet Miers and John Roberts, the new Chief Justice. This page can be accessed at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/law/nominations.html>.

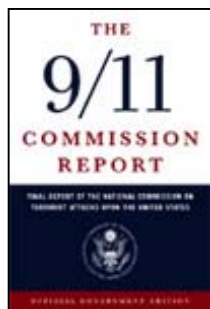
(Photo above courtesy of <http://www.judgealito.com/>)



## November eBook of the Month – *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens

"For nearly 60 years, Penguin Classics has been the preeminent publisher of the world's greatest works of literature. From the major Greek thinkers to the sagas of the world's great cultures, from the most famous novels of the Victorian Era to the greats of 20th century fiction, Penguin Classics are known throughout the world. This November, NetLibrary highlights the Penguin Classics series by selecting *Great Expectations* as eBook of the Month." The book will be provided with free, unlimited access November 1-30 via this link: <http://www.netlibrary.com/UrlApi.aspx?action=summary&v=1&bookid=127171>. The link is also active in WorldCat for the month of November. (Information from e-mail sent to NetLibrary subscribers October 31, 2005.)

## Undocumented Evidence: *The 9/11 Commission Report* One Year Later



On November 1, 2005, *The Washington Spectator* published an article entitled, "UNDOCUMENTED EVIDENCE, The Politics (and Profits) of Information: The 9/11 Commission One Year Later." The article, written by Max Holland, touches on various government information issues: privatization, the role of the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), access, government secrecy, and other topics. The full text of the article is available online at: [http://www.washingtonspectator.com/articles/20051101evidence\\_1.cfm](http://www.washingtonspectator.com/articles/20051101evidence_1.cfm). (*The Washington Spectator*, published by the non-profit, non-partisan Public Concern Foundation Inc., has graciously allowed free access to this article.)

Meanwhile, *Free Government Information* – "a place for initiating dialogue and building consensus among the various players (libraries, government agencies, non-profit organizations, researchers, journalists, etc.) that have a stake in the preservation of and perpetual free access to government information" – has started a blog on this article. If, after reading the article, you would like to add your comments, the moderators invite you to do so at <http://freegovinfo.info/node/288>. They have also made a PDF version available on the "freegovinfo" site, if you have trouble accessing it on the *Spectator* site.

End of Semester and Holiday Hours	
November 23	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
November 24-26	<b>CLOSED (Thanksgiving Holidays)</b>
November 27 - December 10	Regular Fall Schedule
December 11-14	Extended hours for final exams
December 15-16	Regular Fall Schedule
December 17-18	<b>CLOSED</b>
December 19-22	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<b>(The West Texas Collection will be CLOSED December 19-January 6)</b>	
December 24-January 2	<b>CLOSED (Christmas Holidays)</b>
January 2-6	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
January 7-8	<b>CLOSED</b>
January 9-13	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
January 14-16	<b>CLOSED (Martin Luther King, Jr. Day)</b>
January 17 - March 10	Regular Spring Schedule

## Veterans Day 2005: November 11

Designed to commemorate the end of World War I, “the most destructive, sanguinary, and far reaching war in human annals,”<sup>1</sup> Veterans Day originated as “Armistice Day” on November 11, 1918. Congress first proclaimed “Armistice Day” in 1926, resolving that “the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations.”<sup>2</sup> “Armistice Day” became “Veterans Day” in 1954 as a result of legislation signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The name was changed to honor all who served the nation in wars or conflicts. Veterans Day has been observed annually on this date since 1978, except for a brief period when it was celebrated on the fourth Monday of October.



Many people confuse Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Memorial Day is a day for remembering and honoring military personnel who died in the service of their country, particularly those who died in battle or as a result of wounds sustained in battle.

While those who died are also remembered on Veterans Day, Veterans Day is the day set aside to thank and honor *all* those who served honorably in the military – in wartime or peacetime. In fact, Veterans Day is largely intended to thank *living* veterans for their service, to acknowledge that their contributions to our national security are appreciated, and to underscore the fact that all those who served – not only those who died – have sacrificed and done their duty.

The United States has 24.5 million military veterans (down from 24.9 million in 2004): 1.7 million are women, 9.5 million are age 65 or over (down from 9.7 million in 2004), 8.2 million are Vietnam-era veterans, and 3.9 million are World War II veterans (down from 4.4 million in 2004).

Many veterans served during more than one conflict:

- 432,000 served during both the Vietnam era and in the Gulf War;
- 383,000 served during both the Korean War and the Vietnam conflict;
- 107,000 served during three periods: World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam conflict;
- 376,000 served in World War II and the Korean War.

There are 2.3 million black veterans (down from 2.4 million in 2004). Additionally, 1.1 million veterans are Hispanic; 276,000 are Asian (up from 272,000 in 2004); 185,000 are American Indian or Alaska native (up from 159,000 in 2004); and 25,000 are native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander (down from 30,000 in 2004). (The numbers for blacks, Asians, American Indians and Alaska natives and native Hawaiians and other Pacific islanders cover only those reporting a single race in the 2000 Census.)

Six states have 1 million or more veterans: California (2.3 million), Florida (1.8 million), Texas (1.7 million), New York (1.2 million), Pennsylvania (1.1 million) and Ohio (1.1 million).

Additional information on veterans can be found on the Census Bureau’s “Facts for Features” web page. Go to [http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts\\_for\\_features\\_special\\_editions/index.html](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/index.html) for links to this and other featured topics.



More than 4 million wartime veterans — almost 2-in-10 — served during World War II. Overall, nearly 10 million veterans are age 65 or over. (Photo provided by the Defense Visual Information Center.)

<sup>1</sup> Concurrent resolution (44 Stat. 1982) enacted by Congress on June 4, 1926.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.